# Technologies for IP Mobility and Multihoming Support Above Layer 3

Wesley M. Eddy Verizon FNS / NASA GRC



# Mobile IP (MIPv4, MIPv6, & NEMO)

- These standards have a lot of momentum.
  - First out the gate
  - Many companies developing products
    - ☐ Especially in NEMO world, for PANs, vehicular networks, etc.



# Mobile IP (MIPv4, MIPv6, & NEMO)

- These standards have a lot of momentum
  - First out the gate
  - Many companies developing products
    - □ Especially in NEMO world, for PANs, vehicular networks, etc.
- But there are other viable technologies
  - Competing and Cooperating (simultaneously!)



# Mobile IP (MIPv4, MIPv6, & NEMO)

- These standards have a lot of momentum
  - First out the gate
  - Many companies developing products
    - Especially in NEMO world, for PANs, vehicular networks, etc.
- But there are other viable technologies
  - Competing and Cooperating (simultaneously!)
- Given these options, why should aeronautical networking care?
  - Want the strongest long-term solution; don't want a cumbersome upgrade path



- We'll look at three protocols:
  - ◆ HIP
  - ◆ SCTP
  - ♦ shim6
- There are some commonalities (a lot actually)



- We'll look at three protocols:
  - ◆ HIP
  - ◆ SCTP
  - ♦ shim6
- There are some commonalities (a lot actually)
  - Sit between transport (L4) and network (L3)



- We'll look at three protocols:
  - ◆ HIP
  - ◆ SCTP
  - ♦ shim6
- There are some commonalities (a lot actually)
  - ◆ Sit between transport (L4) and network (L3)
  - Present static "address" to upper layers (transport/application)
    - □ call this *identifier*



- We'll look at three protocols:
  - ◆ HIP
  - ◆ SCTP
  - shim6
- There are some commonalities (a lot actually)
  - ◆ Sit between transport (L4) and network (L3)
  - Present static "address" to upper layers (transport/application)
    - □ call this *identifier*
  - Deal with dynamic network layer addresses, depending on point of physical attachment
    - □ call these *locators*



• Identifiers are **NOT** routable



- Identifiers are NOT routable
- A wedge layer



- Identifiers are NOT routable
- A wedge layer
- Can allow communication between IPv4 and IPv6 endpoints!



- Identifiers are NOT routable
- A wedge layer
- Can allow communication between IPv4 and IPv6 endpoints!
- Emphasis on end-to-end security
  - ◆ Transport mode IPsec ESP
- Hosts can have multiple identities and hide subsets of them from peers



# **Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP)**

- A new transport
  - Designed for telephony, so includes many things by default
- Multihoming, no head-of-line blocking, selective acknowledgement, partial reliability, etc



# **Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP)**

- A new transport
  - Designed for telephony, so includes many things by default
- Multihoming, no head-of-line blocking, selective acknowledgement, partial reliability, etc
- ADD-IP
  - Dynamic address (re)configuration
- Change-Primary
  - Address designation



# **Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP)**

- A new transport
  - Designed for telephony, so includes many things by default
- Multihoming, no head-of-line blocking, selective acknowledgement, partial reliability, etc
- ADD-IP
  - Dynamic address (re)configuration
- Change-Primary
  - Address designation
- ADD-IP + Change-Primary = Soft Handovers



- Continuing work of multi6 group
  - Multihoming == multiple service providers
  - ◆ ONLY IPv6



- Continuing work of multi6 group
  - Multihoming == multiple service providers
  - ◆ ONLY IPv6
- Handles re-homing/dynamic configuration



- Continuing work of multi6 group
  - Multihoming == multiple service providers
  - ◆ ONLY IPv6
- Handles re-homing/dynamic configuration
- Not specifically designed for mobility, although charter notes usefulness for such



- Continuing work of multi6 group
  - Multihoming == multiple service providers
  - ◆ ONLY IPv6
- Handles re-homing/dynamic configuration
- Not specifically designed for mobility, although charter notes usefulness for such
- Hash-based addresses include information about multiple addresses in a single address



- Continuing work of multi6 group
  - Multihoming == multiple service providers
  - ◆ ONLY IPv6
- Handles re-homing/dynamic configuration
- Not specifically designed for mobility, although charter notes usefulness for such
- Hash-based addresses include information about multiple addresses in a single address
- Shim/Wedge layer handles all the magic



- We have technology options
  - ♦ Standards, even



- We have technology options
  - ♦ Standards, even
- Some of these even address problems with Mobile IP (discussed some in MCNA report)
  - NOT that we think Mobile IP is a bad choice, or won't work!



- We have technology options
  - Standards, even
- Some of these even address problems with Mobile IP (discussed some in MCNA report)
  - ◆ NOT that we think Mobile IP is a bad choice, or won't work!
- Further research and development of alternative protocols is justified, ALONGSIDE work on Mobile IP



- We have technology options
  - ♦ Standards, even
- Some of these even address problems with Mobile IP (discussed some in MCNA report)
  - ◆ NOT that we think Mobile IP is a bad choice, or won't work!
- Further research and development of alternative protocols is justified, ALONGSIDE work on Mobile IP
- I'm sure you have questions!

